CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1861. 3 NO. 15.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, Nov. 13th, 1841. President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have direc-

ted the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year. The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the 1st day of April. 1862, on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were repectively formed. There having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General Assembly. HENRY T. CLARK, President ex-officio of Literary Board. PULASKI COWPER, Secretary to the Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DISTRIBT'N	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIST	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
	10.475	609 96	1101 10	1711 06		
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)avidson,	15,371					75
)avie	7,537					75
)aplin	12,936					75
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forsythe,	11,9%					200
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Hyde	6,61		695 56	1090 66	E. Ballance,	75
Iredell,				2220 90	Thomas W. Harding,	75
Jackson,			569 31	569 31		
Johnston,						
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Lenoir,	8,15			4 1228 40	Jonas Hill, Nancy J. Hill,	150
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Martin	8,46					
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Sampson,					Kitty Hall, Lizzie Hall,	975
Stanly,),	375
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Union,	20.00				Jane A. Bentor,	75
Wake	100 4 0 40 40			3825 30	Narnissa J. Dupree, John Simpson,	75
Warren,	191191 19119					150
Washington,	7 - 7 - 6					75
Watauga						
Wayne			and the second second second		ham B. Summerlin, Saran W. Summerlin, Need-	225
Wilkes,						220
Wilson	8.32					
Yadkin,						
Vonenner	9.51				David V. Wissman Martin Ci., 1	

November 25th, 1861. Professional and Business Cards.

860 234 \$45,212 52 \$90,425 04 \$135,637 56

W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL COX, KENDALL, & CO. 10 MMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS No. 11 & 12, North Water St. Oct. 24th, 1661. 9-tf

WILLIAM BOGART, A RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro' will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements

they may wish to make. Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel. Dec. 20, 1860.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860,-158 &29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, LEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES,

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the shok of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distilles of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put

Gro. W. ROSE, MARPENTER AND CUTRACTOR, U June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 20-37-1y.

up Stills at the shorest notice

Rewarts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. THEREAS, intelligence under oat, of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersaned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath rin away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peacefu inhabitants being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of the State. These are in the name of the State of North of labor. Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith a surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the lawful authority;—and we and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. G. W. MOORE. June 27th, 1861

44-tf A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between other wheels. his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS.

June 13th, 1861

General Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the county of Nash, having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Joshua Watson, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HENRY G. WILLIAMS,) B. D. MANN. S. S. COOPER Nov. 19th .- 63-6t&13-4t.

1378 63 David F. Wiseman, Martin Singleton,

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859.

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE. ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th of December hear, residence of George McClammy, deceased, in Duplin county, will be sold all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Implements, and a variety of other The said sale will be on a credit of six months, purcha-

sers giving bond with approved security. Nov. 28th, 1861

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD :

" Snow White Zine " White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT. Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist,

NEW WATER WHREL ... GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasor circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted b) any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

State Rights. Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN.

JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

Casemate Batterles. EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: Your recent allusion to the importance of constructing casemate batteries on the sea coast was well timed, and if the suggestion could be heeded it would be well for us .-

is certain, and that every assailable point on the coast will be attacked sooner or later, is equally certain. The question then arises, how shall we successfully repel these naval attacks? My opinion is by the use of guns. o heavy calibre, placed in bombproof or casemate batteries. This work of rendering our sea coast batteries "bombproof" or "shellproof," is not so formidable as at first may

be supposed. I have no doubt the batteries at Port Royal might have been made shellproof, at a small advance on the cost of

these open batteries that were constructed. This may be done by means of wood and earth, or by the with timber "shellproofs," by covering with earth ten feet thick, and a good casemate battery is obtained.

Dahlgren guns, and no naval force can successfully asmounted at Port Royal, had they been in such a battery as I have described, the enemy would have been defeated .tack, no fleet can reduce it.

of the water, they will make their shot ricochet and hit a nel shirts, 1 pillow, 2 pr socks, old linen, sage and pepper; ship nearly every time. They would concentrate their fire | 1 town |, hemmed by little Amelia Faison, not quite six years on one ship-say the largest one, and cripple her-then old: Mr W A Faisen, 1 bolt cloth; Dr E F Shaw, I bolt take another, and so on, as long as the vessels remain with- cloth in good range. Never fire at long ranges : reserve the fire of the batteries until the vessels are at the most effective distance. This can always be done with covered batteries. Now, should we spend any more time or money in constructing open batteries on the sea coast at places where ships with shell guns can reach them? More on this sub-

> Correspondence. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, ?

Rocky Mount, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1861. To the Ladies Guard: A portion of the ladies of Nash, feeling proud that they hail from the same county which you patriotically represent, and wishing to show their appreciation of your devotion to so just a cause, have made for you a Confederate Flag, and assigned to me the pleasing duty of presenting it, which I now do. We feel that men who have so nobly sacrificed the comforts of home, and all the endearments of the social circle, for rights, dear alike to us all, will dare enfurl it to the breeze in the face of our enemy, and wave the proud emblem of our nationality over every foot of soil in the Southern Confederacy before you will consent to sheath your swords and retire from the conflict. To have been to the wars-to have endured privations, pain and sufferings, in so just, so holy a cause, will be a life-long | honor; but whist we honor the patriotism which prompts | you to submit to these hardships, we would alleviate your sufferings by every means in our power, and during your enlistment, should misfortune befall you, we shall be gratified if your gallant Captain will inform us; for whist it may not be granted to our sex to share the hardships or and sisters, to offer such consolation and aid as sons, husbands and brothers may need. That the cause you are so 00 | manfully struggling for may be successfully maintained, and that you may all return safely to your homes, covered with the wreath of victory, and with the flag of the Confederacy

> MOI LIE R. BUNN. ANSWER. CAMP WYATT, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1861.

Miss Mellie R Runn It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst., accompanied with, and presenting a Confederate Flag, from a portion of the ladies of Nash,

Respectfully and truly your friend.

flying over you, is the prayer of

to the Ladies' Guard, Company I, 30th Regiment North Ca-Allow me to assure you, and through you, the ladies of Nash county, that it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that I accept, on behalf of my company, this beautiful emblem of liberty, and token of your confidence and esteem, which your patriotic emotions have caused you to honor us with. It is with feelings of pride that we hail from Nash county, and we regard it as the highest privilege and first honor to go forth in defence of our country, under a

banner prepared and presented to us by the fair daughters of our native county.

In the name of, and on behalf of the Ladies Guard, I acpatriotically, so generously, and so handsomely presented to us, and tender you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for this manifestation of your high esteem. You will permit me to add that it will be regarded by us, as our sacred duty to carry this banner wherever we go, bearing in our hearts, as it does on its folds, the motto, "WE ARE READY." And should it please the God of Battles to send us to the field of strife, be assured that we shall there "unfurl it to the breeze in the face of our" foe, "and wave the proud emblem of our nationality over" the field of victory, or perish beceath its folds. Should it be our fortunes to return home from the trying scenes of war, we shall bear with us to Nash the flag you have given us, and trea ure it as a keep-sake, to be loved, honored, admired and protected by

us, and handed down to our children's children. It is true as you remark, that in camp life there are privations, pains and sufferings to be endured, but these we shall cheerfully bear, looking for and expecting no honors ; Administrators. but bearing with us a conciousness that our cause is just tribute our part in protecting our homes, families and friends, and making our country free. Your generous tender to alleviate our sufferings places us under still more lasting obligations and should misfortune befall us, we know who so leng as those vessels abstain from carrying contraare our firmest friends, and to whom we shall apply in the | band of war.

hour of need-" Fair lady's aid, we confess, Can bring rehef from deep distress. Then may we claim you, in this cause, And never want for your applause." We have gone to the "tented field," we have drawn our swords and buckled on our armor, and beneath the Flag of our Confederacy, we will maintain our post until we can say ' From Alleghany's base!

To where our Western Andes prop the sky The home of freedom's heart is there And o'er it freedom's banners fly." Accept again our thanks for your kindness and to yourself Miss Mollie, our acknowledgments for the polite terms in which you have seen fit to make the presentation, and with these our best wishes for all of you, that your lives may be long and happy; that the recollections of your pa triotic deeds may never be dimmed on earth; that when you shall have passed from timely existence, your noble acts shall be treasured in the hearts of the good and grown green in the memory of the just, "then bloom again be-

your brows, and the Eternal Hand place you in Mercy's For myself, and on behalf of the company, I am with considerations of the Lighest regard. Most truly your faiend and obedient servant. W. T. ABRINGTON,

Captain Ladies Guard.

Beulah Soldlers Aid Society in Sampson. The ladies of Beulah Church and its vicinity, met in Beulah Church on Friday, the 6th day of September, for the purpese of organizing a So'diers Aid Society. After a few patriotic remarks from persons present, Mrs. William H. Faison was called to the Chair. After which we proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Mrs. William H. Faison was elected President; Mrs. James Stevens, Vice President ; Mrs. Peter Faison, Secretary; Mrs. T. I. Faison, Treast r. The following ladies sent. were appointed a Committee to solicit contributions: Mrs.

Dr. Faison, Mrs. James Morrisey, Mrs. Ann Herring, Miss Eliza Fryar, Miss Ann Thomson, Miss Octavia Faison. Mrs. James Mosely, Miss Jane Fryar, Miss Mary Faison, were appointed to form a constitution, and presented to the | The army he was leading against Price, is now under Society the following: WHERRAS, our country has been invaded by the Northern day last, was at Springfield. foe, and our fathers, husbands and brothers, have been called to drive the invader from our soil, consequently giv

a Society for the purpose of supplying such articles as we of a display of valor, heightened by contrast with the deem necessary for their health and comfort. SEC. 1st. This Association shall be known as the Beu'ah Soldiers' Aid Society.

SEC 2nd. Any lady who render any aid to the Society may be eligible to membership. ARTICLE 2ND. SEC. 1st. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Industrial Com-

mittee of six.

over the meetings, preserve order, appoint all Committees, and give the casting vote in case of tie FEC. 3rd. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to sit as President in case of her absence. SEC. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep faithful record of the proceedings of the meeting.

SEC 5th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all donations, dispose of the same as directed by the Society, and give a written statement monthly of the condition of the Treasury.

SEC. 6th. It shall be the duty of the Industrial Committee to collect funds, and any article which may be conducive to the comfort of a soldier, and place the same in the hands of

the Treasurer. Since the organization of the Society the following contributions have been made by the members:
Mrs M P Missillied, \$1, 1 blanket; Mr P D Faison, \$5; Dr W J Thompson, 1 bolt of domestic; Miss Eliza Fryar, 5 shirts. 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 3 towels, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 bundle linnen, 1 paper sage; Mrs Jane Moore, \$1,3 pr socks; Mrs Aan Molton, 2 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Miss batteries off the opposite shore. He has been chaf-

drawers, I towel, I pillow, I pr pillow cases, I mattress, I pr pants, 2 pr socks, oid linnen, bag of mustard seed, a paper of sage; Mrs Curtis Thomson, 6 shirts, 18 pr drawers, 1 pillow, 1 pr pillow cases, 5 pr socks, 1 pr pants: Miss Cornelia Thompson, 5 pr socks, 6 shirts, 1 pillow; Mrs William That our enemy intends to increase his naval forces largely, A Faison. 4 pr drawers. 4 flannel shirts, 6 pr socks, 6 blan- FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH-THEIR CONDITION kets, 6 testaments, 1 pillow. 2 lbs bar soap; Mrs Maria Moore, 6 shirts, 6 pr drawers. 2 pr socks, 1 pillow, 1 pair pants; Mrs William Herring, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers; Mrs ranklin Faison, 4 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 4 pr socks, 1 pillow, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr blankets, 1 coverlet, 6 towels; Mrs Peter Faison, 1 quit. 2 fiannel shirt. 1 pr sheets, 8 towels, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks, 1 pillow, 7 cotton shirts: Miss Eliza Thompson, pr socks, 1 pi low, 1 pr pants; Miss Ann Thomson, 7 pr socks, 1 bundle old linnen, 2 bottles pepper sauce: Miss Sallof the prisoners taken, and although acknowledging the lie Thomson, 2 pr socks, 1 pr blankets; Fmma Thomson, 3 good treatment at the hands of their captors, the wripr socks; Miss Jane Fryar, 3 pr socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 pillow; Miss Octavia Faison, 7 pr socks, 3 cravats; Miss Eliza use of masonry and earth; or better, if done hastily, by a A Moore, 2 pr socks; Miss Mary Faisen, 3 pr socks, 2 botcombination of masonry, wood and earth. Construct a ties pepper sauce, 2 lung protectors, 1 scarf; Mrs James brick or stone wall seven to eight feet thick, pierced with Morriseey, 2 pr drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr pillow cases, embrazures at proper distances for guns. This wall to be carried ten to eleven feet high—behind it place counter-forts low cases, 3 shirts, 1 towel, 3 pr socks. 1 pr blankets, 1 pillow cases, 3 shirts, 1 towel, 3 pr socks. 1 pr blankets, 1 pillow cases, 3 shirts, 1 towel, 3 pr socks. or battresses, to give more stability to the wall. Construct low, sage and pepper, 4 tracts; Mrs James Stevens, 3 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 shirt, 2 towels, 1 lb soap; Bettie Faison 1 pr socks; Sallie Faison, 1 pair Arm this battery with eight and ten inch Columbiads and socks; Mrs William H Faison, 6 pr socks, 4 blankets, 1 mattress tick, 1 pr pants, sage and catmint, 1 comfort, 1 bundle linnen; Miss Louisa Gavin, 2 pr socks; Mrs T I Faison, Connect this "water battery" with earth works for land defence, and we have our harbors that have not been otherjorts; Mrs Dr Shaw, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr blankets, 6 hirts, 6 wise fortified, completely protected. I venture the assertion that with half a dezen of the heavy guns that were tion that with half a dozen of the heavy guns that were socks: Miss Sallie Southerland, 2 pr socks; Mary Moore, 1 pr socks; Fallie Moore, 1 pr socks; Mr H W Moore, 1 bolt domestics; Miss Sarah Lettin, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Blount, With the rear of such a battery secured against a land at- 2 pr socks; Mrs Felix Millard, 2 pr socks; Mr James C Faison \$1; Mr Nehemiah Faison, \$3; Mrs C Stevens, 2 pair The gunners fire deliberately; they will not throw away socks; Mrs Seiena Ellis, 2 pr socks; Mrs Ann Herring, 6 pr a single shot, but make every one tell. Being near the level socks 2 pr pants, 4 pr cotton flannel drawers, 4 cotton flan-

> A Song from the Ceptic. THA SLATED FROM GOETHE BY J. CLARENCE MANGAN.] Quarrel- have long been in vogue among sages; Still, though in many things wranglers and rancorous All the phi'osopher-scribes of all ages

Join, una voce, on one point to anchor us. Here is the gist of their mystified pages, Here is the wisdom we purchase with gold -Children of Light, leave the world to its mulishness, Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness; Berries were titter in forests of old.

Heary old Merlin, that great necromancer, Made me, a stu lent, a similar answer, When I resought him for light and for lore; Toiler in vain! leave the world to its mulishness, Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness; Grani'e was hard in the quarries of yore.

And on the ice-crested heights of Armenia, And in the vallies of broad Abyssinia. Still spake the Oracle just as before; Wouldst thou have peace, leave the world to its mulish-

Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness; Beetles were bind in the ages of yore.

The Fight at Pensacola

Information was obtained yesterday, through official channels, that five vessels of the enemy's fleet had arcamp life, we hope it may be permitted to mothers, wives, rived off Pensacola. It may be that a large portion of the fleet recently engaged in the reduction of the Port Royal batteries have gone to Pensacola, and, while Fort Pickens is opening fire upon the Confederate batteries, in order to concentrate our troops at a given point, will endeavour to slip in and land troops at the mouth of the Peidido river, and so take Pensacola .-We are assured, however, that the enemy are likely to be foiled in this plan of operations, as the preparations are complete to give them a reception of which they

The latest dispatches received at the War Department last maning state that the enemy had not re-opened their fire up to one, P. M., vesterday. Further accounts of the damage done our works by the fire of the two preceding days, represent it to have been much less considerable than was at first supposed.

Kichmond Examiner, 26th.

From the London Money Market Review. OF LOUISIANA .- A very singular rumour has been in cept the Confederate Flag which you have so nobly, so chains for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi,

France to the United States in 1803. We know the question has been raised in France as fare to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may yet, in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment

for the santity of treaties when they suit him. not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the and an earnest hope that we may bear our share, and con- seceding States as belligerents, but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South,

> SALT .- We are happy to be able to announce from good authority that in a few days there will be salt enough manufactured near Morehead City to supply any demand that is likely to be made. We are assured that gentlemen of ability and energy have taken the matter in hand and will be able, in a few days to turn out two hundred bushels per day which they intend to sell on living terms. So those who have hogs up fattening need not turn them out for fear of not being able to salt them, but instead thereof, may put up twice as many more. Newbern Progress, 25th inst.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE .- Our latest advices from East Tennessee-to Wednesday evening-represent that all the Union men arrested at Chattanooga have taken the oath to support the Confederate Government, and yong the grave in a land where winter never comes and suf- been released, except Blackford, on whose person was ferings are unknown; that while you shall hang around the plan and papers relating to the bridge burning .the throne of saphire and gold, rich garlands may adorn The authorities would not permit him to go free. They

have him still in prison at Chattanooga. It is expected that they will capture many persons.

ality heretofore very full of Lincolnite sympathizers .-The Seventh Alabama Regiment is stationed about twelve miles from Chattanooga-the heart of the in-

Martial law still prevails in Knoxville and Chatta-The rebellion in the vicinity of Chattanooga is re-

garded as pretty well suppressed, at least for the pre-PRICE MOVING ON SPRINGFIELD. - Fremont has final ly given up the command of the Western Department.

the immediate orders of General Hunter, who, on Thurs-Hunter was promoted from a colonelcy to a brigadier water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is ing up the comforts of home, it becomes our dut to form generalship after the fight of Manassas in consequence surrounding cowardice. He was sent to Fremont as an

adviser, but was never so used. The St. Louis Evening News, of the 7th says Hunter assumed command at Springfield on Monday last. Fremont left there that same day. Price is moving straight on Springfield from Cass-

ville. The News says he is reported to have 80,000 men, while Hunter has but 30,000, and that Price is SEC. 2nd. It shall be the duty of the President to preside | better supplied with artillery. The tone of the Missouri papers show that they expect Hunter will be badly beaten by Price. Their spe-

cial correspondents " utter the most gloomy forebodings as to the result of a battle in the present temper of the Eederal troops." A corps of Price's has taken a position at Wilson's

Creek and has fortified the same.

PENSACOLA TO BE TAKEN .- The Washington corres pondence of the New York World says:

You may soon expect to hear that Pensacola is taken. The Navy Department make no concealment of the fact that dispatches are expected daily from the Gult with an account of the opening of the guns of Fort Pickens upon the rebel batteries. Colonel Brown has repeated-Ann Moore, 3 pr socks, 1 bundle old linnen; Mrs Jas Mose- ing like a hound in the leash; but if I am not mistaken ley, 2 comforts, 1 sheet, 2 towels, 4 shirts, 2 pr socks; Mrs Temperance Herring, 1 comfort, 4 pr socks; Mrs Dr Faison, 1 coverlet, 1 pr sheets, 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 2 shirts, 2 pr ours.

[From the Nerfolk Day Book, Nov. 23.] We present our readers to-day some interesting extracts from the Baltimore "Sun" of the 20th:

Late Northern Intelligence.

AND TREATMENT-INTERESTING LETTERS. The Philadelphia papers contain numerous extracts W. J. Wilkerson 3d, I. J. Cain 4th, J. J. McDugald 5th. from letters received in that city within a day or two from the Federal prisoners at Richmond, who were cap- Merritt 3rd, David J. Anders 4th. tured at the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg. The letters give a full account of the battle and the names ters hope for a speedy release through an exchange of prisoners. The details of the battle contained in the letters add nothing to what is already known. We make the following extracts, however:

LETTER FROM LIEUT, HOOPER. After we lost the day, there was no alternative left but to surrender or swim the river, but in so doing we would have left the company in the hands of the enemy. We concluded we would be taken prisoners rather than leave our commands, although the retreat had been sounded. Lieut. Johnston swam across the river safely, whilst endeavoring to swim the river, and I have no Tatom, D S Tatom, J G Thaggard, Arthur M West, James doubt that many were drowned.

The fight was a very severe one. There were about 1,300 men engaged on our side, which the enemy have magnified into 10,000, while they set down their force at 2,500. We understood, before we crossed, that it

was 4,000. There were from five to six hundred of us taken prisoners and conveyed to Leesburg, which place we left for Manassas the same night about 12 o'clock, and arrived there on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock. We left Manassas the same evening for Richmond, and arrived here about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. We are quartered in a large tobacco warehouse, where the prisoners taken at the battle of Bull Run are quartered .-

The accommodations are not equal to those of the Continental, but they might be much worse than they are. We are furnished with rations of bread and fresh meat daily, both of which are exceedingly good, and no one is in any danger of starving. For extras we will form messes and get whatever we can as long as our money

The drawing setting apart certain prisoners to be dealt with in the same manner as the captured privateersmen at the North, took place on the 10th inst .--Lieut. Hooper says that the prisoners are of the opinion that the privateersmen will not be hung.

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON. Letter from Colonel Corcoran-Interesting Account of Matters in Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor-

Condition of the Union Prisoners. We make the following extracts from letters from Col. Corcoran, of the New York Sixty-Ninth Regiment, now in confinement at Castle Pinckney, S. C .-He was captured, it will be remembered, at Bull Run, and is held as a hostage for Smith, convicted of piracy

in Philadelphia. Col. C. says: In my last I mentioned that the people of Charleston had treated us with considerable courtesy on the occasion of our arrival and departure from that city, but neglected to state another favorable change in our treatment here. The officers have the liberty of the island on which the castle is situated, from revelile to retreat, and are allowed on the ramparts until tattoo. The rank and file are allowed the liberty of the interior yard during the aforesaid hours. This is quite a change from Virginia hospitality, where we had not been permitted one moment for air or exercise during the fifty days of our detention in the ever memorable tobacco factory,

and without bedding of any kind. The bishop of this place visited me, and spoke in that mild, gentlemanly and Christian spirit for which all our clergy everywhere, and under all circumstances, have been so truly characterized. He handed me all the funds in his possession, and of which I stood in the greatest need, and appointed to come here last Thurs-FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE-THE SALE | day to celebrate mass and attend to the religious necessities of the prisoners; but the day proved so wet and circulation during the last lew days, viz: that France | stormy that it was impossible, without imminent danger, to cross over from the city, but we expect him at under the original treaty for the sale of Louisiana by his earliest convenience. This is the first time that any apparent interest has been taken in our spiritual wel-

The good sisters of our faith residing in Richmond. (who, thank God, can rise above all national or sectional strife and contention of the world, with their usual and self sacrificing and Christian disposition to render aid and comfort to the afflicted) attended to such of our wounded as were at the general hospital; and our officers and men who were there, and who represent all as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler classes of religion, are unanimous in their praise of the care and attention bestowed in dressing and cleaning British Government could not and would not enforce. Before quitting the subject, we may remark that, it is | the wounded, and many attribute their recovery to their

> In another letter, Colonel Corcoran writes as follows The prisoners here who left Richmond on the 13th ult, consist of thirty-four officers and 120 non-commissioned efficers and privates; among the former are three colonels, a lieutenant colonel and a major.

> This place is already well known, therefore needs no description. The casemates are occupied as quarters. As no visitors are allowed here, we are not subjected to the idle and offensive curiosity of spectators, as was the case at Richmond, where crowds were permitted to assemble in front of our prison to state at us all day whenever we went to catch a breath of air at the win dows, when the more favored individuals obtained passes to enter, and in many cases took occasion to ask all kinds of questions. Indeed, the people of Charleston presented a striking contrast in gentlementy behaviour towards us, on our arrival and departure; although large numbers were present on both occasions, not a single offensive word was spoken or act committed.

We are all here in great need of clothing, and in many cas s without a single cent to procure any of the different things essentially necessary. I received some funds from a relative in Richmond, which have been expended, and Lieutenant Connolly and myself are among the bankrupts for some days past. I am well satisfied there are some in Charleston who would divide that their Federal cruisers are constantly violating the A cavalry company, in charge of Captain Watson there appears to be no possible way of repaying, perand a large portion of General Carroll's Brigade, left haps for years. Indeed, some gentlemen were so kind ment of foreigners, British subjects among the number, Chattanooga on Wednesday morning to make an exploration for Union men in Sequatchie Valley—a loplied in the negative; and while at Richmond I receivable to the Neuron of ed a communication from a gentleman from Montgomery, Ala., who is said to be one of the wealthiest gentlemen in that city, stating that he was most desirous of but it will not render her the less determined to take supplying me with anything I required.

could render if at liberty, and many are of the three fair prices too: months' volunteers, who made no provision for absence | Some people are talking about \$12 a hundred for on their return at the very earliest period.

the Cincinnati Commercial, shows " who is to be the tortionists, even, should demand over \$8. Eight dolnext victim." Grant's head must come off to atone for lars will pay the farmer handsomely—and he who wants the loss of the battle of Belmont :

There is a general murmur of complaint against Gen. ford to take, instead of how much he can make the Grant, that, after the victory of the morning was com- buyer pay, can afford it at \$7. "No hog!" is the cry plete, the enemy routed, whipped off the field, their batteries captured, etc., he should have permitted reinforcements to cross the river immediately in front of him, riotic philanthropist ought to ask. Isn't it so? You and surrounded him with a superior force, through know it is. How do you expect poor people to live? which our boys, then entirely disorganized, had to cut So you swim, do you care how many sink? Not you. their way back to the boats. It was here that our loss occurred. We were followed to within fitteen feet of the gan way planks, under a hail storm of bulle s.

tations of the people by a general circulation of rumors; but there are signs both from the North and the South but not seriously. - Charleston Courier, 28th inst. which indicate the near approach of stirring events. It | FUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENSMY.-It was reported layed "advance" from Washington; while the encroachments of the enemy on the Southern coast will not be quietly submitted to by a spirited and gallant people.-Richmond Dispatch.

The bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee from Knoxville to Bristol without interruption.

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Weeks, Willis White, Calvin Wilson, John H Watson. From the London Shipping Gazette, October 18.
The Federal Blockade.

The owners of a ship named the Boyne have addressed us a communication, which will be found in another column, illustrating somewhat forcibly the manner in which the blockade of the Southern Ports of the American States has been established and maintained. The Boyne, it would seem, sailed last March for Savannah, and on the 11th May, when 70 miles North of that port, was boarded by an officer from the Federal frigate Niagara, who demanded the ship's papers, and endorsed upon them a statement to the effect that the whole Southern coast was at that time under blockade, and that no vessel would be permitted to enter any port south of Delaware Breakwater. Acting on this intimation, the Master of the Boyne shaped his course for New York, where he loaded home with grain, realizing for freight £1,150, instead of £8,000, the estimated freight if the Boyne had loaded a cargo of Cotton at Savannah, as originally intended. The owners, therefore, say they have lost £6,500 in consequence of the change of the ship's destination by the warning proceeding from the officer of the Niagara. At the time, however, when that warning was given, Savannah was not blockaded, nor for seventeen days afterwards-that is, not till the 17th May. The owners wish to know whether, under the circumstances, seeing that their loss has been incurred by being warned off a port not actually under blockade at the time, they can claim compensation from the Federal Government, and, if so, how

the claim is to be enforced? The first part of the question is more easily answered than the second. There is no doubt that the officer of the Niagara, in warning off a vessel from a port not actually under blockade—that is, where there was not an armed force to prevent ingress or egress-acted illegally. Savannah was one of the last ports blockaded by the Federal forces. It might be asserted by the Federal Government that the Niagara, when she warned the Boyne, was engaged blockading Savannah; but this we apprehend, as a question of fact, would be readily disposed of. Ports are not blockaded by a force sta tioned at a distance of seventy miles; and it is notorious that vessels were allowed to enter the port of Savannah up to the 28th of May, and to leave until the 12th of June, for the sufficient reason that there does not appear to have been any force to prevent them. We do not see, however, that our correspondent's case, as it stands, is one in which the British Government can in terfere. Had the Master of the Boyne proceeded to Savannah, and, finding no ship-of-war there or in the immediate neighborhood, entered, and had he been subsequently captured and made a prize of by the Federal cruiser, the owner could unquestionably have pleaded the inefficiency of the blockade, and the consequent illegality of the seizure; and, seeing that our Government do not recognize paper blockades anywhere, it would have been a case in which they might fairly have demanded restitution. But, as it is, the estimated loss of the owners of the Boyne is as much the consequence of the act of their own servant, the Master of that vessel as the officer of the Federal cruiser. The Master of the Boyne might have gone into Savannah after he had parted with the Niagara. Other ships did so, and he would, in all probability, not have met with any force to prevent him. It was, therefore, in exercise of his discretion that he went to New York, and for the lose incarred by doing so there does not appear to be any remedy. The claim is one which the Federal Government would unquestionably repudiate, and which the

The disposition evinced by the Federal Government to confiscate the property of neutrals since the commencement of this war, is so strangely at variance with the policy promulgated by American statesmen ever since the foundation of the Republic, that it can only be referred to the feeling of irritation which prevails at Washington, in consequence of the countenance which the Confederates have received from the leading Maritime States of Europe. The greatest advocates of the rights of neutrals, whether as politicians or as jurists, have been found in America. The last maratime war in which America was engaged was in support of that

In the most recent correspondence which the Governments of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan had with our own and that of France, the principle of respect for the private property of non-combatants on the high seas in war time, was insisted upon as necessary to the wants of the age, and indispensable to the progress of civilization. All this appears to be forgotten by the Cabinet at Washington the moment it seems convenient to enforce a different doctrine. It will not tend to raise the character of the Federal Government in the estima tion of foreign Powers, or bring in aid of the North the moral support for which they have bidden so vehemently. While they point to vessels from our Colonies laws of neutrality upon the ocean, and that the enlistconvenient just now to overlook it. England can afford to treat this inconsistent behaviour with indifference, action if the opportunity fairly presents itself.

I am quite satisfied to remain here as long as it may Pork-No Reason for High Prices .- From the be considered necessary to serve the purposes of my gov- following paragraph, which we extract from one of our ernment or our people; but I am exceedingly anxious exchanges, and from other reasons, we are fully confirmthat the rank and file of the different regiments should ed in the belief long entertained, that there can be no be seen to as soon as possible. The poor fellows are all earthly ground why bacon should not come down in most earnestly devoted to the best interests of their price. From all quarters of the South we have advices country, and are suffering much from want of proper that a greater abundance of hogs have been raised this clothing or any changes of under garments. Many are year than usual, and, if our citizens will only do what without shoes, coats or bed covering, which is a cheer- they have a perfect right to-to wit : devise some means less prospect, with the near approach of cold weather; to relieve themselves from the clutches of the unholy and, above all things, their poor families, in many cases, salt speculators-there will soon be a sufficient supply must certainly suffer from want of the assistance they of nice bacon in market to supply all demands, and at

beyond that time, and whose future welfare depends up. pork. Are the people crazy? or are they determined to eat each other up? Hog statistics show that we have a superabundance of hogs in the South, and corn is abun-The following paragraph, from a letter from Cairo to dant and cheap. There is no honest reason why the exto live and let live-who studies how little he can afonly want to get as much gain for your meat as a pat-

A SKIRMISH AT BUCKINGHAM .- We learn that a slight skirmish took place at Buckingham last Saturday, between some of our troops and a party of the invaders who attempt-Coming Events.—It is not well to excite the expec-The enemy threw one shell among our men, wou ding one,

is believed that Mc Ulellan is preparing for his long de- yesterday that a courier had arrived in this city, bringing the information that a party of the invaders had landed at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of the Ashepoo river. We do not know what credence is to be attached to this report.

We learn that Col. R. B. Vance's regiment, which has been in camp for some weeks near this City, has railroad, has been repaired, and trains now pass through been ordered to Jonesboro', Tenn. The regiment left on Monday evening last,-Raleigh Standard, 27th inst.